

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1904. Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month 80 80 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year..... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month ... Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Opening of the Subway.

The opening of the subway this evening will be an event of the most signal importance in the development of New York. This underground road is only the beginning of a system of subways which eventually will honeycomb Manhattan Island and connect it with the whole of the great area in New Jersey and on Long Island which already contains a vast and homogeneous metropolitan community and in the comparatively near future is destined to be the home of ten millions of people.

This metropolitan area, now or soon to be brought within rapid communication with the City Hall, includes, besides the territory within the actual boundaries of New York, practically the whole of Westchester county, the western end of Fairfield county of Connecticut, a great part of Long Island beyond the official limits of Brooklyn, and the counties of Essex, Hudson and Bergen in New Jersey. The population of this whole area must be now something like 5,000,000, and at its ratio of increase during the last twenty years it will be at least 7,000,000 ten years hence; but with the new facilities of transportation afforded by the subway system, with its great extensions sure to be made, the Pennsylvania tunnels under the North River, Manhattan Island and the East River and new bridges to Long Island, that rate is likely to be much increased. It is not extravagant to estimate that in this area there will be a population of toward 10,000,000 by 1920 or 1925.

The present tendency of population

civilized world, will be checked eventually, in the opinion of some social philosophers; but as yet no signs of any such' retrograde movement appear. Including in the urban area all the adjacent territory which the new development of rapid electrical transportation is bringing into close association with it, there is the aggregation of population about a metropolitan centre will rather increase in strength during the next generation. The time table for express trains in the subway to be opened to-day brings 146th street in The Bronx within 25 minutes of the City Hall. When the completed, with its extensions by tunase of New York from all its insular When the discussion of India's danger far the best of all urban subways which a few weeks ago, "the points of superiority in this newest work are many and so self-evident that they will at once are due directly to the development of electric traction; The perfect ventilation, the fleed of light, the cleanliness and the high degree of comfort generally possible by the use of electricity as a meter. They would have been unattainable under the necessary conditions of the old steam railway.

The time of the run from the City Hall to 146th street allowed by the time table for express trains in the subway is 2412 minutes. Actually the distance, 9 miles, has been run in experimental trains with inspecting parties in less than 17 minutes, and over certain parts of the route the speed was a mile a minute without the slightest disturbance to the passengers. This demonstrates that in the construction of the track, in the grades and the alignment, the subway has reached a high degree of perfection. It also suggests the future extension of the practical metropolitan area to the radius of fifty miles from the City Hall of which we have spoken as reasonably

possible. The Mayor, therefore, has good reason for calling on the citizens of New York and all its industrial and commercial life to celebrate the opening of this great construction to-day with every manifestation of pride and exultation.

The Furnaceville Fertilizer. The industrious investigators of the Department of Agriculture at Washington ought to turn their attention to the possibilities of rock and hard pan as en-

ful and lucrative farming. That is to say, to the Furnaceville

brand of rock and hard pan. This brand possesses special qualities. Never was there such a glorious crop of corn and potatoes as that which has heaps representing the memorable ac- Russian invasion of India up to a certain and allow him to swear or affirm that he tivity of the Harriman concern at \$1 a point has thus been simplified. cubic yard for excavation on the canal near Albion.

needed, the desert places of the West would become as green as the gardens of plenty.

Advice to farmers: Remember Furnaceville; get your fertilizers of the Harriman Iron Company, and bless Higgins.

Mr. Hay's Speech.

The speech of the Hon. JOHN HAY at Carnegie Hall last night was both beautiful in its literary form and well knit as a purely intellectual piece of work. In many respects it rose to a higher oratorical elevation than has been reached in any other utterance during the present canvass.

There was in it something of the artistic touch which gave Mr. HAY the power of statement and in lucid and consecutive reasoning it exhibited the highest order of statesmanship with which his name is now associated throughout the world. This is saying a good deal, but it is not saying too much.

His interpretation of the feeling of this country as a consciousness of the danger of intrusting the complex and delicate machinery of our Government and our whole industrial life to the uncertainties of a Democratic Administration will be recognized even by his partisan enemies as true and fair. "If you vote the Republican ticket you know what you are doing," but "no wizard son of a seventh son can tell what" the Democratic "policy is, what they would do with the Government if

it was given to them." Mr. HAY's speech is by far the best reading which this campaign has produced. How uncommon it is to find so much beauty of literary form and of artistic symmetry in a platform utterance of a political canvass.

Could Russia Invade India?

The solution of the problem of transporting an army a long distance by a single line of rail-a problem which Russia has had before her in the war with Japan-is watched nowhere with more eager interest than is manifested by the British military authorities in India.

The question whether Russia can or cannot successfully invade India has been debated for several years past, but at no time so anxiously as at this moment; for by the result of the efforts Russia is putting forth over her Siberian railway, to aggregate in cities, throughout the it will be possible to judge how far she could hope for success in an attack on India under more favorable conditions.

Among the British administrators and military chiefs in India there was for a long time a sharp division of opinion on the subject; but during the last few years the conviction seems to have been reason to assume that this tendency to reached that the danger is real and must be guarded against, and now the only question is how it can be met. The so-called "forward school" was for passing over the frontier tribes and Afghanistan, and going out to meet Russia on the ground she had appropriated through the same methods that carried her to whole system of underground transit is the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. The other policy was to let Afghanistan nels and bridges to Long Island and New and the frontier tribes severely alone in Jersey, all of the area within fifty miles | their mountains, with high passes and of the City Hall will eventually become defiles flanked by precipices to serve as substantially urban, or at least suburban. a natural first barrier to the invader, As Mayor McCLELLAN says in his procla- and then, when the enemy's wearied mation announcing the event, this sub- and straggling army emerged upon the way opening is a mark of the ultimate Indian plains, to dispose of it there.

limitations. Vast new territories are first began, Skobeleff had planted the to be brought "as close to us as if the Russian standard at Merv, after almost surrounding waters had been set aside." incredible difficulties in the way of sup-This underground road may also be plies and transport. For the invasion described without exaggeration as by of India, which was one of his dreams, he calculated that at that time it would have yet been built. Its ventilation is take at least 90,000 men to guard the reculiarly, perfect and its equipment lines of communication; and if the route superior to every other. As the presi- was through northern Afghanistan by dent of the American Street Railway Kabul and the Khyber Pass, not less Association said in an address before than half a million of transport animals the convention of that body at St. Louis | would be required to bring 150,000 men to the banks of the Indus. The base then would have been on the shores of the Caspian. Since then circumstances be detected not only by the skilled rail- have changed. Russia has now two lines way manager or engineer, but also by the of rail by which to bring her troops to and, so far from shortening one mile of the road, I every-day traveller." These advantages within comparatively short distances of the Indian frontier. The first is the trans-Caspian line from Krasnovodsk, with its steamer connections with Baku in the Caucasus and Astrakhan on the which the traveller will enjoy are made | Volga; and the other is the newly completed link from Orenburg to Tashkent that puts St. Petersburg and Moscow in direct railway communication, as desired, with Andijan on the borders of Chinese Turkestan on the one hand, and with Kushk, a short distance north of Herat, on the other. And, as if these were not sufficient for its purposes, the Russian Government has recently directed surveys to be made for the construction of a railway direct from Samarkand to a point above Khilif on the Amu-Darya or Oxus, where that river forms the boundary between Russia and Afghanistan. In the summer season communication between Charjui, at

kept up by steamers and barges. In addition to the increase of transport facilities which the Russian Government has thus provided by rail and water, the question of supplies for men and animals no longer presents the difficulties it did They have no power to refuse or reject it, for LAZAREFF in 1879 when he took five months and a half to collect provisions for his 18,000 men and transport animals before he could advance a step from the shores of the Caspian. Since then, and during the construction of the railways connecting the chief centres of Russian Turkestan, settlements of Russians have been planted on the fertile lands along to the election board he will be allowed richers of poor soil and aids to success- the rivers and in the valleys among the mountains, and agriculture has made such progress that provisions can now not to be entitled to vote, however, they be collected in the country and transported to the bases of operations at the in which he appears to them to be derailheads at Kushk or Andijan, and at ficient. If the citizen maintains that he whatever point on the Amu-Darya may is qualified to vote, the election officers derived its nutriment from the dump be determined on. The problem of a must administer the oath to him again,

which place the trans-Caspian railway

crosses the Amu-Darya, and Khilif is

On the British side preparations have been making for several years to meet qualifications as a voter, the citizen There is reason to believe that if the invasion at three points—at Quetta near | must be allowed to deposit his ballot. United States Government should pro- the Afghan frontier on the road to Kan- The law is explicit. It says: cure some of the Harriman-dug rock dahar, at Peshawur in advance of the in it any person shall refuse to take either oath so

and spread the same where it is most Chitral and Gilgit, toward the Pamirs. According to the British Indian military maps of the last named regions, there are several roads leading from the Central Asian railway at Margilan and Andijan toward the two places named; and the fact that Lord KITCHENER when he visited the Baroghil Pass, by which a Russian column might advance from the Pamirs, ordered it to be fortified, goes to prove that an attempt to create a diversion might be made from that direction and is expected in case of war.

At Quetta there are formidable fortifications connected with India by a railway from Sukkur on the Indus through Jacobabad, Sibi, and the Bolan Pass, a defile of fifty-nine miles in length. Bevond Quetta, right on the Afghan fronliterary fame of his earlier days, but in tier toward Kandahar, is the head of a more northerly line of railway from Sibi at New Chaman to the westward of the Khojak Amran Mountains, through which a tunnel was made a few years ago, and where all the material to carry the line on to Kandahar at the shortest notice is kept ready. Within the past twelve months a railway from Quetta to Nushki on the southwest has been commenced, and the piercing of the principal tunnel on the line was accomplished last month. It is at this part of the line of Indian defence that a Russian army coming through Afghanistan by way of Herat would be met by obstacles almost insurmountable in the judgment of the best authorities in India.

> way of Balkh, Tashkurgan, and Kabul would be the shortest in the matter of distance to be covered and the one offering the greatest facilities for the movement of troops. It is to meet a possible Russian advance by this line that Peshawur was reoccupied as a military station several years ago, with Rawulpindi behind the Indus as its base and support. From Rawulpindi there are two lines of rail, one through Peshawur to the frontier to Jamrud, near the entrance to the Khyber, and the other to the southwest to Khushalgarh on the Indus, beyond which a line has been carried westward by Kohat and Hangu to Thal, close to the Afghan frontier on the Kuram River, down the valley of which one part of an invading army might laughing, as it would not be tolerated." advance, and up which Lord ROBERTS marched in the last Afghan war.

The unknown factor in the question is the policy of the Afghans. At present it is spoken of in India as one of disguised hostility to the British. The truth probably is that it is friendly to neither of Afghanistan's powerful neighbors. The Afghans have always been jealous of their independence, of which the present Amir, HABIBULLAH, like his father is a watchful guardian; and in order to preserve it the army and its armament are kept ready, and fortifications have been constructed at all important points of the frontier. Within the past year fortified provision depots have been established on the roads leading from Kabul to the British frontier on the east, and to the Russian frontier on the north; and permanent garrisons are maintained at Mazar-i-sherif, Herat, Kandahar, and Jellalabad.

The present policy of the British Govmemorandum written by Lord ROBERTS spectable structure is made floridly hideous at Kabul, dated May 29, 1880. It so each time a particularly large number of clearly sums up the policy of those who would preserve Afghanistan and the wild all the authority of experience, he wrote:

" We are now also fully aware of the extraordinary difficulties which Russia would have to encounter were she at any time to advance upon India ria Kabul, and to how great an extent we could injure and harass her by raising the tribes along the lines of communications which it would be necessary for her to maintain, or by taking the initiative from our advanced, yet secure, base at Kandahar. The longer and more difficult the line of communication is, the more numerous and greater the obstacles which Russia would have to overcome; would let the web of difficulties extend to the very

mouth of the Khyber Pass." The late Sir EDWARD HAMLEY, in 1878, held the same opinion, and would have resisted a Russian invasion by blocking the mouths of the Khyber on the British side with an entrenched camp armed with powerful artillery, which would effectually prevent an invading army from ever issuing from it. Col. H. B. HANNA, who formerly belonged to the Punjab frontier force and subsequently commanded at Delhi, holds the same view.

On the whole, it does not appear that a Russian invasion of India would be practicable except with the consent of Afghanistan and in alliance with it: and that could not be obtained so long at the British Government maintained a conciliatory and wise policy toward the Amir and his people.

Swearing in the Vote.

Any qualified citizen whose right to vote is challenged when he presents himself at his polling place on election day may swear in his vote, and the election officers must receive and record it. and every qualified elector who is challenged should insist upon the full measure of his rights.

The procedure of swearing in a vote is simple. The challenged voter is put under oath and examined by one of the election inspectors. If his answers to the questions put to him are satisfactory to vote without further obstruction. If the election officers believe the applicant must explain to him the qualifications is not disqualified by any reason from voting. Having taken this oath to his

and hard pan of the Furnaceville variety Indus, toward the Khyber Pass; and at fundered his vote shall be rejected, but it he shall ! Dr. Osier and Lafcadio Hearn.

take the oath or oaths tendered him his vote shall

While the Grocery remains in business no citizen can be sure he will not be challenged when he goes to vote, but every qualified elector is protected in his right of suffrage by the law, which even the Governor-Chairman of the State cannot obscure or nullify.

The Campaign in Indiana.

Is the genius of Tom TAGGART manifest in the Indianapolis Sentinel's latest analysis of the character and career of President ROOSEVELT? We take one by one the successive sentences of this masterly, if not entirely accurate, sketch of the man:

" ROOSEVELT IS an aristocrat."

About as democratic an aristocrat, by natural inclination and cultivated habit, as at present exists on the face of the globe.

" He never worked a day in his life. Few men of his age have worked more

days, or harder.

" He was born with a fortune." He inherited a moderate income, and has been obliged to supplement the same by his own efforts, for the needs of his family.

" He began to dictate in politics so early that his beginning is not known."

He worked his way ahead by the ordinary methods of politics, and subordination of personal opinion to organization An invasion, however, through north- expediency marked his demeanor at ern Afghanistan from the Amu-Darya by more than one crisis in his political fortunes.

" Rules he instituted in the White House forbid any one sitting while he stands."

We can't believe it.

" Many old or crippled men or women have been told to 'stand up' because 'his Majesty' 'is in

Again, we don't believe it.

" Wife of Senator BATE of Tennessee, old and rippled, had this experience.

Then Mr. ROOSEVELT did not know of He would be the last man to sanction

such an outrage in such a case. " Senator DEPRW, after a dinner at the White House one night, was telling stories in another part of the smoking room and laughing heartly when a servant came over from T. ROOSEVELT and told the Senator he must desist from 'bolsterous

Plainly a campaign lie. When was the Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW ever heard to laugh boisterously at one of his own stories? The Hon. THOMAS TAGGART'S hopes of

carrying Indiana for PARKER and DAVIS must be ebbing fast when he resorts to such desperate measures.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT'S best qualities furnished the opportunities for the persistent and relentless attacks that were made upon him. His loyalty to his friends and political associates led him into situations in which a more cautious, more calculating and more selfish man would never have allowed himself to be involved. His mistakes originated in motives at once creditable to himself and attractive to those who knew him. He had good red blood in his veins, and his death makes a hole in the Republican party of New York county that cannot be readily filled.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

ber McClure's.

Judge Parker and the McQueed Case.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let vot-

Parker by Ray Stannard Beker in the Novem-

Charles McQueed makes every decent man's

impossible the election of a candidate who, a

York, overruled the law of the State of New

York, as it then stood, and bestowed upon

workmen the right to dictate to employers how

they shall carry on their business and whom

In Curran vs. Galen, decided unanimously

by the Court of Appeals in 1897, the Court

organizations are departed from when they are so

extended as either to intend or to accomplish injury

In that case Judge Vann, in handing down

dissenting opinion, declares that coercion

forbidden by paragraph 168 of the Penal Cod

the free pursuit of any lawful business i

order to create or maintain a monopoly is

But Judge Parker confirms the right of the labor unions without limit or restriction to

the closed shop and the control of all the

workmen of a trade. To clinch the point he

I know it is said that the workmen cannot dictate to employers how they shall carry on their busi-

dissent absolutely from the proposition

law of the State of New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

grapes have ripened well.

ess, nor whom they shall or shall not employ; bu

How can any employer of labor; how can

any decent, honest man vote for Parker after

It not only made Sam Parks and Weinseimer

possible, but it created them and will continue to create them so long as Judge Parker's

infamous decision is allowed to remain the

Quality of Wine Good in 1904.

Burgundy-The vintage operations are taking

place in splendid weather, and the wines of this year will be of a superior quality. There were several rainy days a few weeks ago, which did a

deal of good, and the summer being very hot the

Champagne-The vintage has proceeded under

favorable conditions, retarded only by a few days of rain. The summer has been dry and hot, and although the months of August and September

were not so favorable to the vines, yet the wine

of this year will be of a very good quality, and above the average in quantity. Claret—The weather throughout the claret dis-

tricts has been very fine and warm, with now and

then a little rain sufficient to prove beneficial to the vines without its being too abundant. The grapes have attained perfect maturity and there

is no trace whatever of disease. It is fully ex-pected that some very fine wines will be made. Hock and Moselle—There is every prospect of a

very fine vintage indeed. The character of the

weather has been generally favorable, and it is hoped that the 1904 wines will rank among the

years which have made hock and Moselle famous all through the world. Cognac Brandy—The prospects of the 1904 vintage are most promising. The gathering of the grapes

Most of the growers declare the quality will be fully up to 1900, and in many cases larger. The

quality is expected to be very fine, and, owing t

the extremely warm weather all through the sum mer season, the wines will certainly show a high alcoholic strength, which is an important matter

and great heat in August have caused many of the

grapes to shrivel, especially in those vineyards most exposed to the sun. It is hoped, however that some good wine will be made, although or

the quality it is too early to speak. Some light rains fell just before the commencement of the

vintage which were of the greatest benefit to the

Sherry-The fine, dry weather, uninterrupte

by any sudden changes, which has prevailed here during the summer months has greatly favored the grape crop. The alcoholic strength of the

musts is, on the whole, quite up to the usual stand-ard, while the large quantity of saccharine they contain gives promise that they will develop into aound full bodied wines.

th the returns of distillation

completed in most of the Charente dist

From the London Standard.

The following reports have been received specting this year's vittage:

JOHN D. ELWELL.

and says that any combination to restrain

But the social principles which justify such flat

Parker decided the McQueed case.

expressly prohibited by statute

blood boil with indignation and should render

nief Justice of the Court of Appeals of New

read the smashing indictment of Judge

They surely will agree that the story of

One of the insoluble mysteries of New York's municipal life is the amazing disernment toward Afghanistan and the figurement of the City Hall that is indulged frontier tribes appears to be based on a in whenever occasion offers. That recitizens is expected to congregate in its corn booth at a country fair. Our beauti tribes of the northwest frontier as a ful flag can never be quite spoiled by tucknatural obstacle to a Russian invasion ing and crimping, and the decorative in that it is worth quoting. Speaking with tention is praiseworthy; but the actual

Where Ballot Aids Voting Machine TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your article on the voting machines in this morning's paper you add your comment to the Syracuse Telegram's objection to the voting machine on the ground that a voter cannot split on the vote for Presidential electors. The objection is not well taken, for a voter can split on the vote for electors or can vote for

one not on the ticket of any party. Above the party tickets, in the same row with the slots for voting for a candidate for any other office whose name is not on any party ticket, is large slot under which is printed, "Presidential electors." If a voter wishes to split on the elec-tors, a ballot similar to the regular ballot, but having on it only the names of the Presidential

is furnished to him. This he marks in the usual manner. A small m tallic case is given to him, into which he puts his folded ballot. This is all done before entering the voting booti When he votes on the machines he must vote

straight ticket and then push up the pointer over the Presidential electors. This will unlock the slot above marked "Presidential Electors." This be opens and puts in it the metallic case containing his ballot for the electors. The rest of his voting is the same as ever. Thus he is as free to choose ALBANY, Oct. 25. John JOHN B. COUGHLIN.

Morals and Law of the Panama Business. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Dos Pass assumes that the American people are concerned regarding the President's refusal to deal directly and at once with Nicaragua after the non-action of Colombia in relation to the canal; but there is no evidence of it. There isn't much distincts be found an answer to his inquiry why we didn't go to Nicaragua. The Spooner act authorized the construction of the canal across the lathmus of Panama if permitted within a reasonable time, with Nicaragua as a last resort. Colombia withheld its permission. Panama revolted, regained its Panama revolted, regained its thereby acquiring the right to make treaties. In morals, is the necessity for the canal: in law, the treaty rights. What constitutes "rea-sonable time" is to be determined by attendant circumstances, and while lawyers toy with consti utional questions the courts evade their co eration upon any pretext. NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

The Baltic Fleet.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Nothing short of the surrender to England of the entire Russian Baltic fleet should be the penalty exacted for the foul work of Saturday night in the North Sea. The cowardly proceeding of the fleet without attempting to rescue its victims stamps its leaders as pirates, enemies to the human race. seas. Our turn may come next. The whole world cries out against such outrages.

England will never have a better chance to cripple her old enemy and thereby benefit mankind. Robbers and murderers on land are arrested and placed where they can do no more harm should be the rule at sea as well. You

YONKERS, Oct. 25. Knicker-Jones shot his guide in mistake for

Bocker-Wonder if the Czar wouldn't like to make him an admiral?

Finely illustrated articles on the wheat harvest and on cotton in the World's Work for November show that Thanksgiving is at hand. Submarines and the ornamentation of business buildings are treated also in illustrated papers. Among other articles are one comparing German and American working nen's lives and several on Japanese and Russian topics. As usual, we have some good, large portraits, including Str William Ramsay

ODELLISM. RUSSIAN HYSTERIA.

Muscovite. The dynamite explosion has taken

The Black River Graft. The Effect of the North Sea Incident on

From the Buffalo Courier. Russian Prestige in Asia. While "Odellism" was economizing by re-ducing the diet of the sick lunatics in the TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When Mr. Andrew Carnegie stepped ashore on Sunhospitals by half an egg a day, twenty day morning, he is reported to have said, even in the presence of John Morley, that men were drawing pay as employees on a little section of the Black River Canal where they did absolutely no work for the State, as he was very sure Russia would win in the end, and that he was sorry for "the smaller capal was not navigable, was neglected dog in the fight."

Mr. Carnegie is a specialist in steel, but not and practically abandoned.

The Appeal for Higgins.

in Central Asian politics. Still, he represents the average man. And it requires a bomb-From the Amsterdam Sentinel. shell or a dynamite explosion to awaken the Over his own signature Governor-Chairaverage mind to the true character of the man Odell is engaged in flooding the State with letters to Republicans who have explace, and I venture to say that the soul of every British subject, black and white, from pressed themselves as proposing to vote the Democratic State ticket. One Republican, the plains of Hindustan to the slums of London, and from the backwoods of Canada to who received one of these letters, has not favored the Governor with a reply, neither the distant islands of Australasia, has been has he any intention of doing so. Since re-ceiving this letter he says he is more strongly convinced than ever that Higgins is Odell man from head to foot and therefore unworthy the support of any and every Republican in the State who believes in honest politics and honest State officials.

Graft Everywhere.

From the Utica Cheerrer. Little comment is necessary in connection with the plain, direct, simple and truthful story of graft on a section of the Black River

the plains of Hindustan to the slums of London, and from the backwoods of Canada to the distant islands of Australasia, has been stirred to the very heart's core by the disgraceful slaughter of English fishermen. If the Rajah of Kuch Behar could draw his sword at a public dinner in Calcutta and offer it in the defence of the British Empire in South Africa, what will be the feeling of the warilke races of the East when they find that Russia, in the depths of her humiliation, is actually on the eve of war with Great Britain?

The aggressive and merciless character of Russian conquests has struck terror into the heart of the Oriental. It was in January, 1881, that Gen. Skobeleff, with Kuropatkin as his lieutenant, cruelly slaughtered twenty thousand men, women and children within the town of Geok Tepe in Turkestan, and then wrote in one of his despatches that he was "dreadfully bored" because he had nothing else to do. Lord Curzon visited this place five years afterward. He tells us that when the railway was opened and the Russian millary music began to play, the Turkoman women raised woful cries of lamentation and the men threw themselves in the dust. And yet this so-called deed of valor on the part of a Russian general excited admiration in France, and Boulanger described Skobeleff as the "truest type of the god of war."

The explanation of it all is found in the fact that both in politics and in war the methods of Russia are hysterical. For the last half century or more there has been blundering all along the line, simply because the power of the Czar is but nominal, and the military officers are fragments of self-conscious infallibility. In her imperial progress Russia stumbles at every step and blunders in every move. Her attitude toward Bulgaria and other Christian nationalities has been one long series of inconceivable blunders. Her threatened conquests of India have been an empty boast, and the expansion of her power to the shores of the Evellow and Japan seas has been a continuation of that women and chil It is startling because it is an assurance of the charge that all through the State, in every department and place in which it has been possible to put a party worker who might draw a miary—no matter whether there were duties for him to perform or not the Odell Administration has been constantly increasing the number of employees, adding to the cost of government by leaps and bounds and paying for the service-or lack of service -through a system of "indirect taxation," which is none the less victous and expensive because it happens to draw money from the people through unusual channels.

The entire State administration is honeycombed with just such instances as the one presented to-day. Great power, seemingly intrenched beyond disturbance, has run riot until Odell, and the men who have been closest to him in the government of the State, have lost all regard for the sacredness of their trusts and are active mainly in discovering new sources from which to secure "indirect revenue and new ways through which they may absorb graft from the treasury.

There is a way to stop it! The voters have the means within their own hands and they are not helpless. They need not submit to plunder and robbery for any long continued time. The ballot has not yet been taken

A Pennsylvania View. From the Pittsburg Dispatch. Those New Yorkers who are getting up howl over Odellism and graft in the State

government must be emotional people.

in Pennsylvania, we never get at all worked up over little things like that. Roman Catholies and Politics. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr James Mark Sullivan expresses the feeling of all Catholics when he writes you to deplo the attempts that are being made to drag the Catholic Church into politics. Another of your correspondents answers the charge by saying that if Archbishop Harty had de

cers of the Russian army and navy would aldy plunge their country into war with Great Britain.

This is utter madness, you will say. Read the correspondence which Lord Roberts found in the archives of Cabul, and which more recently Col. Younghusband discovered in the monasteries of Tibet, and you will see how utterly indifferent these officials have been to the terrible consequences of war. They stupidly regard the people of India as on the eve of rebellion, they entirely underestimate the military power of Japan, they laugh at the possibility of a united China, and treat as altogether chimerical the union of the forces of Islam combined against the aggressions of the Muscovite.

Even Lord Curzon designates the foreign policy of Russia as "haphazard," and it is not too much to characterize the movements of her admirals and generals as hysterical. They seem to take special delight in firing upon themselves, or in doing something which must of necessity bring upon their nation the ire of the enraged leading Powers of the World.

New YORK, Oct. 26. clared for Parker and the Democratic party he would have met with no Catholic criticist There are no grounds for this answer. If the Archbishop had declared for any party shown any partisan spirit he would have aroused anger in Catholic circles, where is would have been said that he should be speed. ily silenced in the interests of his Church and

its supporters.

There is little Catholic sympathy for the priest who forgets that he has given his life to religion, or who cannot see that dignity is as necessary to the Church as it is to th judiciary. If the Catholic Church should enter into politics it would give itself a wound which its enemies can never inflict while it is supported with the spirit of men whose defence is most determined when attacks are

When immigration was Catholic the Demo cratic party secured the Catholic vote be-cause its platform had championed the cause of the immigrants. Immigrants voted as a body not because religion had united them in politics, but because they were despised and insulted, regarded as foreigners and intruders d were driven together by the contemptuous treatment which they received whenever they were outside their own circles. They lived together in certain localities because the only work which they could obtain kept them all for a while upon the same financial footing. Their acquaintance was all of the same race and religion because the prejudice of the time had ostracized them from all society and religion because the prejudice of the time had ostracized them from all society except their own. It was a natural result that they were united in politics, as they were compelled to be in other things. It was natural that they should have supported a party whose defence of their liberties was a lonely oasis in a desert of insult. It should be a source of pride to their descendants that they had the spirit to fight their own battles, instead of cringing under a hand which struck because it felt itself too powerful to fear a returning blow. If they had acted otherwise they would have shown themselves unfitted for citizenship in a nation whose institutions demand pride and courage in every station of life. If they had acted otherwise they would have deserved the insults they received.

That a change has come is to be seen in the fact that in this campaign every party is composite in character. Every candidate has support which no appeal to prejudice could gain. If the auditors at any great political meeting were to give voice to their sentiments, the result would put to shame the confusion at the Tower of Babel. The ill feeling which was once widespread is now known only in quarters where it does little harm. It is now fortunately confined to women, clergymen and college professors. New York, Oct. 23.

The Fishing Season of 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The fishermen are hauling out their boats and winding up their lines. A few still ching to the hope of catching bass, and will not abandon it until their fingers grow numb and their noses turn blue. The season of 1904 opened early with bright

prospects. Weakfish were plentiful, but they were mostly "schoolfish." Even at the Romer and off Sandy Hook "tiderunners" and "blues" were very scarce. All through July and August thunderstorms were frequent, but although they were charged with plenty of rain few were accompanied by furious winds. Consequently, accidents were not numerous. Most of the fishermen are hunters. In winter they console themselves with their dogs and guns. Others take to business, but frequently visit their little clubhouses or "fishermen's rests" by the seaside, to listen around the log fires to the stories of the old fellows who believe the fishing rod is the magic wand that keeps a man young, no matter how long he may live. Their proof is the boast that a good day's fishing can make them just as happy at 60 as it did when they were 16. August thunderstorms were frequent, but

were 16.
In bidding farewell to the fishing season, let us hope that the men of the rod and reel may weather the storms of winter, and that, when the roll is called next spring, every man may be present with a paint brush in one hand and a pot of sure pop on barnacles in the other.

The SKIPPER.

STATEN ISLAND, Oct. 26.

The Second Battle. The panic stricken Russian fleet Is slowly sailing south With Admiral Rojestvensky's heart Sojourning in his mouth, North-east-by-west-by-round-the-block,

To get their Russian grammars. in vain they conjugate-their foes Approach with splash and swish In vain they holst to masthead high

A fishing smack he hammers -

The Russian term for "fish." In vain they loudly state the case— Each shot their voices throttles. At last they sadly sigh and trust Their wills to empty bottles.

But lo! their skipper bold remarks. "How damp it is to sink!" He puts his finger to his brow And murmurs: "Let me think." At last he plays his final card-The card that he relies on-"We're Japs!" he roars—the Russian ships Are specks on the horizon. THOMAS R. YBARRA.

TREASURY RECEIPTS INCREASE. Collections for 26 Days of October Exceed by \$2,309,009 Those of a Year Ago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 .- The receipts of the Government from current sources of revenue during the first twenty-six days of October have exceeded those of the same period in 1903 by \$2,309,009 These are figures given in the daily printed statement of the Treasury Department which Judge Parker made the mistake a few days ago of saying the Administration had suppressed. The receipts for October, up to and including to-day, have been \$41,143,437. as against \$38,834,428 for the first twenty-

six days of October, 1903. The income from customs is on the increase, although there was a falling off during the spring and summer months. The oustoms receipts since Oct 1 have amounted to \$20,104,615, as against \$18,835,903 on the same days of last year. The sudden increase in the customs business during the last month is regarded by the Treasury officers as indicating confidence on the part of the great business interests of the country that there is to be no disturbance of commerce and industry as a result of the Presidential election.

It has been a matter of comment for several weeks that the business of the

country, as indicated by reports gathered by the Treasury Department and the De-partment of Commerce, has shown less dispartment of Commerce, has shown less dis-turbance than in any campaign for many years. Substantial proof of the general feeling of confidence, however, appears in the large invoices of imported goods and the increased customs collections.

The internal revenue receipts have also been larger this month than in October, 1908, the total collections for the last twenty-six days being \$17,540,960.

TAXED FOR HIS PHILANTHROPY. M. H. Hodge's Personal Assessment Increased by West Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 26.-Because he had given Columbia University \$300,000 with which to build Hartley Hall, the authorities of West Orange raised the assessment of the personal property of Marcellus Hartley Dodge, heir of the late Marcellus Hartley, the firearms manufacturer, from \$25,000, which he paid last year, to \$100,000 which appeared on his tax bill this year. The argument was that if he could give away \$300,000 he could afford to pay taxes on \$100,000. Mr. Dodge, through his counsel, Thomas A. Davis of Orange, filed to-day a formal protest, and, after long argument the commissioners of appeals in cases of taxation reduced the assessment

Mr. Dodge, who has barely passed his majority, lives on Orange Mountain with his grandmother, Mrs. Marcellus Hartley. It was his contention that it was unfair to assess him on \$100,000 for the reason that the majority of the other wealthy men in his neighborhood are assessed on about \$25,000, and that most of his hold-

about \$25,000, and that most of his holdings are in New England, on which he has already paid taxes.

Mr. Dodge went through almost the same performance last year, and he intimated then that if the town persisted in overtaxing him he would move away. The town reduced his rate. It is said they The town reduced his rate. It is said they figured that it would be better to keep Mr. Dodge at \$25,000 than lose him at \$100,000.

PRINCE FUSHIMPS VISIT. Preparations for His Entertainment in Washington and Elsewhere.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 .- Preliminary arrangements have been made for the reception and entertainment of Prince Fushimi, brother of the Emperor of Japan, who is expected to arrive at San Francisco on Nov. 14. Minister Takahirs visited Assistant Secretary Peirce at the State Department to-day and went over the pre-liminary plans for the Prince's entertain-

ment.
Prince Fushimi will come direct to Washington to present to the President a letter from the Emperor and will remain here about four days. He will appear in Washington in his official status and will be ington in his official status and will be accorded the honors due to his high rank. After a visit to the larger eastern cities, Prince Fushimi will spend some time at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, where he will again be officially entertained as the brother of the Emperor. Among other places in his itinerary, it is proposed that he shall visit West Point Military Academy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an exhibi-tion of Whistier's etchings now being held in this city, the usual mistake is made of calling a print from a plate which he executed early in 1855 for the United States Coast Survey, but decorated with fancy heads, for which ebuilition of the artistic temperament he was dismissed from the survey, "Whistler's First Etching." Wedmore, I believe, mentions the etching and, although not cataloguing

it officially, refers to it as being his first.

But before giving rein to his irrepressible fancy with the result of dismissal from the service, Whistler executed an etching of a sketch of Anacapa Island in Santa Barbara Channel. This etching was wholly satisfactory to the survey and was was wholly satisfactory to the survey and was printed in its reports, and any library which owns a set of these reports owns a copy of what really is Whistler's first etching, though I understand it is not mentioned in any catalogue of his works, and, practically is unknown. The etcher's name is signed "J. A. Whistler." The "McN." evidently,

was a later affectation. Some years ago I investigated Whistler's career at West Point (gathering data from several of his classmates who still were living at that time) and his connection with the Survey. He was dismissed from the United States Military Academy in June, 1854; as he himself explained it, "for not knowing that silicon was a gas." For two months, January and February, 1855, he was employed by the Sur-vey. He worked 614 days in January and 534 days

n February at the rate of \$1.50 a day. Whatever may have been the expense to the Government of Whistler's maintenance at West Point (until it had its little difference of opinion country shares, the Government owns the plate of his first etching. It is in the possession of the Survey, and still is in good condition, for an impres sion was taken from it and courteously sent to me when I made known to the superintendent the nature of the investigation upon which I was en-GUSTAV KOBBE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The solution of the monkey and weight question is not at all satisfactory. All the attraction of any account is that of plain gravitation. Ten pounds of monkey and ten pounds of tron have the same mutual at-traction for each other that all matter has for its kind, which on this occasion is infinitesimal.

The monkey is not a grain lighter than the weight

under any circumstances. It is true that tw heavy objects, say two cannon balls, suspended by Two blocks placed in a pan of water will sooner of later come together, or to the side of the pan.

All the monkey has to climb against is the friction
of the pulley, the force of which is according to its bearings and lubrication. He must climb mighty

daintily and carefully and not wiggle or sag, or he will find himself going down instead of up.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25. MECHANICS.

Where's Kipling?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Only he who wrote "The Man Who Was" could do justice to the latest Russian tail twisting of the British Lion.
As a regiolds, I abhor Cromwell, but were a cromwell on top in England to-day that Baltic field would have been already rounded up, and what was left of it shepherded back to the Dogger Bank. There, naked and in chains, the surviving Russian officers would be solemnly knowled to death and then hung by the heels to their own yardarms.

Amenities of Football.

From the Boston Record.

As the clusive Indian quarter back, Libby, wa brought to earth after a long run in Saturday's an exhibarated individual in front of me game, an exhilarated individual in front of me yelled out: "Kill him, kill him, his father chased me three days across the plains."

A Wish.

How smooth would be existence. As seldom as advice.